evening visitors, the will think it her duty, and Julia will endeavor to triumph, but I will give her glance for glance, and if that odious Miss Edson dare offer her condolements—' a tap at the door, and in stepped Sophia Gray, even more quietly than was her wont. came to say that she would help her friend in packing, if she would accept of her services, but there was no affected solemnity in her appearance, no I-told-vou-so expression on her countenance, and but for a seemingly unconscious softness in her voice and gentleness in her manner, she appeared precisely as usual. Margaret felt at once that Sophia Gray was no hypocrite' no "thing of rules," and she whispered in her ear, 'O watch over poor Leila, when I am gone.'

'As if she were my sister?' was the reply, & well did Sophia Gray redeem her pledge. A few girls gathered around Margaret that evening, but there was not a single exulting face among them all; some pressed her hand and others touched her lips, but there was no insulting regrets, no sentimental parade, but all evinced a delicate kind of sympathy, which made Margaret exclaim within her own heart, O that I had known and loved them all before! How have I trodden pearls beneath

Julia Preston lingered to the last. When we see one we have not loved, in trouble how does the remembrance of every chilling remark, every unkind glauce, press like a mountain on the heart! Every harsh, thoughtless word that Julia had ever uttered, now rose before her as so many condemning spirits,and she felt that she would give the world. to know she was forgiven, and yet her own heart told her that this was no time to talk of the past. She struggled with the rising emo-tion that almost checked her, and endeavored to conceal the tears which she could not

'Dear Julia,' whispered Margaret, stooping to kiss her, and in a moment the arms of the excited girl were thrown around her neck, as she was sobbing on her shoulder. It is said we never value a blessing until it is taken from us, and Margaret Stanley was destined to prove the truth of this, for she learned to love her friends even in the moment of her

Poor Leila! the departure of Margaret almost broke her heart, and though carefully cherished, kindly watched over, and dearly loved, she could not look upon the hills and river without a sigh, and she always went alone to view a sunset.

I would follow Margaret to her home, and paint for you the dutiful daughter, and the soothing companion, but my story has already exceeded the prescribed limits, and when I tell you her last lesson at Mrs. L.'s subdued her spirit you will judge of all she was capable of doing and enduring.

When Frederick Stevens had finished his studies, and seen his family in comparative comfort, he did not forget his sister's friend, and indeed since they had met at Mrs. L.'s, he had found it but too easy to remember

Years have passed away, breaking down and building up, as time must ever do, and the former mansion of 'Squire Stanley is now occupied by Judge Stevens. The grounds have been improved, and the building somewhat remodelled, but one old butternut tree is allowed to stand, although partially interrupting a beautiful view, because Mrs. Stevens says her father loved it.

No one would discover in the silvery honors that crown the head of the judge, the dark locks that clusters around the brow of Frederick Stevens, but the mild blue eye, and the benevolent mouth, Margaret still declares never have had a prototype. 'Dear aunt Leila' health, and is very sensible, as well as sentimental,) often wonders who was the good gentleman, that so generously assisted her brother, but so carefully has Margaret guarded her secret, that her husband has never dreamed he owes to her his college honors, or any portion of the classic lore that enriches his well stored mind.

The Sub Treasury Bill has been passed by the House. Let Locofocoism take all the rope it needs: a day of retribution will come all the sooner. N. B.—Mr Dillingham voted both for Texas and the Sub Treasury: was not his election a great feather in the Third Party cap?

The Green Mountain Freeman has of late been particularly abusive towards the Whig editors. Gentlemen—please tell us who were they that braced up the people of Vermont against the Slavocracy for years ere your organ came into existence? Who contributed to keep up a public sentiment against slavery, which you now step in and try to pervert, for the overthrow of Whig principles, and for the accomplishment of your personal Had it not been for the and party ends? Whigs and the Whig editors, what would have saved Vermont from the galling yoke and the terrible disgrace which have been borne for twenty years by New Hampshire? Do you rejoice that New Hampshire has just been disenthralled by the joint efforts of the Whigs and Abolitionists and Independent Democrats?-then never forget that it is to Vermont Whigs you do owe it, and ever will owe it, that Vermont has never bowed to the Slaveocratic yoke. But for them, Vermont would have had her Athertons, and Woodburys, and Hills, in both branches of Congress to impose gags, trample upon the right of petition, and meanly truckle in every point to Slavery. There has also been a more recent occasion when the grand question was Shall American Slavery be extended, entrenched, and perpetuated?-and we have not forgotten where you stood, nor the position of the Whig editors and Whig party of Vermont. They are not in any degree responsi-ble for the election of President Polk, for the admission of Texas-for the bringing of thousands of slaves under the jurisdiction of the government-for the addition of at least two Slave states to the Union-for the bringing of two more Slaveocratic members to the Senate and two into the House, to vote against the rights and interests of the Free Statesnor for the present position of affairs with Mexico and California, pregnant with some dozens more of Slave States south of the line Never had American Slavery more at stake than in the last Presidential contest; and that Slavery won the victory is not more surely due to Locofscoism than to those leaders of your party, who, with loudest professions of Liberty on their tongues, were yet the efficient, practical and victorious allies of the Slave eracy. The Whig editors of Vermont have no such stain upon their hands: and if now you will sit yourselves up as the exclusive high priests of the temple of Libertyyour sins, clear your skirts from the blood of Texan, slaves and Mexican free-men, and pledge yourselves never again to be found knowingly aiding in the support of American Slavery. Else the public may well suspect that your pretensions in your own be-

sonal advantage.-Watchman.

## THE CALEDONIAN.



tiere shall the Press the People's rights maintain Unaveed by influence, and unbribed by gain— Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw, Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

## et. Joursburt. SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1846.

ORLEANS COUNTY, VT. Derby, 8 April, 1846.

MR CHADWICK-Sir:-I wish to throw out few remarks, not so much for any good sense they may convey, but for the purpose of provoking others, more able than myself, to take up the subjects, merely hinted at in this communication, fully discuss, and lay them before the people, in this important crisis. It is not to be disguised, but much to be regretted, that ome are discontented, uneasy, of course unhappy. "East, West, North, South," say they, "any place but ours." This should not be .-There is no occasion for it. We find that, even now, the people of what we have called the farthest west are dissatisfied with their ondition, and are removing by scores and hundreds to Texas, California, Oregon, and any where But I say let us hold on. We the world-a new element of civilization has been developed. Stay at home, and the world will come to us. Providence has and will disapt to think. The steam engine and rail-way are working a mighty revolution in the affairs of mankind-a revolution among nations -a moral revolution as affecting the diffusion of knowledge-the interchange of social relations-the perpetuation of peace-the extension of commerce and a revolution in all the relations of property. Those who travel slow exclaim, "we are ruined by those who travel fast and cheap!" hence the demand for railroads to connect every section of the country-It is a bona fide want of society which sooner or ly qualified to instruct in spelling, reading, wrilater must and will be supplied. And strange ting, geography, arithmetic and English to tell, but no more strange than true, see, grammar. In some rare instances it may hitherto isolated and pent up Orleans County, hardly known beyond our limits, are about to be emancipated, known and appreciated a. English Grammar, and perhaps Arithmetic .to take our stand upon the scale of being intendents, which belongs to us. It is true, we are an ag-(we ought to say she has quite recovered her ricultural people and must continue to be such, and we should be proud of our calling. pleasant and healthy places in the wide world training for the employment of teaching. -a soil unsurpassed in fertility; if not as rich by nature as the prairies of the West, it will hold out longer-its bowels are loaded with inexhautible quantities of rich and wholesome physic for its own diseases-abound with natural and sufficient helps for its peculiar imperfections; and if perchance we are obliged to labor a little harder and longer for the same amount of income, it is only a more literal compliance, with one of the wisest dispensations of Providence, "in the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread," besides receiving in return a hundred fold in physical and moral power and happiness, contrasted with idleness and its concomitant and legitimate results. All will acknowledge that agriculture is the genuine and original source of the wealth and power of our country, as well as of its ornament and security; -it is time, therefore, that we clearly understand our position, with the present favorable prospects before us. And what is

it? What is the position of the independent farmer, as all may be, with the best market in the world at his door? Surely he should "envy no one." He should not only be satisfied with his own place, but with his own occupation. I cannot so well express my own sentiments as to repeat those of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., in his address before the New York State Agricultural Society in Sept. last, (by the way, that whole address should be printed in letters of gold and appended to ev-

ery farmer's head and heart.) "Envy not the wealth of the merchant; it has been won by anxieties that you never knew, and is held by so frail a tenure as to deprive its pessessor of perfect security and perfect peace. While your alumbers have been sound, his have been disturbed by calculating chances, by fearful anticipations, by uncer-tainty of results. The reward of your labor in sure. He feels that an hour may strip him of his possessions and turn him and his family on the world in debt and penury. Envy not the learning of the student. He has grown pale over the midnight lamp. He has been shut up from the prospect of nature, while sound sleep and refreshing breezes have been your portion and your health. Envy not the successful statesman. His name may be in every one's mouth; his reputation may be the property of his country; but envy and detraction have marked him. His plans are thwarted, his principles attacked, his ends misrepresented. And if he attain to the highest station, it is to feel that his power only enables him to make one ungrateful and hundreds his enemies, for every favor he can bestow. Envy no one.— The situation of an independent farmer stands among the first for happiness and virtue. It is the one to which statesmen and warriors have retired to find, in the contemplation of the work of nature, that serenity, which more conspicuous situations could not impart. It is the situation in which God placed his peculiar people in the land of Judea, and to which all the laws and institutions of His great laws and institutions of His great giver had immediate reference. lawgiver had immediate reference.— And when in fulness of time the priv-

ileges of the chosen seed were to be extended to all his children, it was to shepherds abiding

half, and your assaults upon the Whig editors, are merely for party effect and your own perity of mind and competence of estate, wait upon this honorable calling; and in giving these it gives all that the present life can bestow while it opens, through its influence, the path

Let us therefore, be content and endeavor to improve in agriculture-profit by the experience and success of others. The truth is, the farmer is the least inquisitive of any man after improvements in his own business and is too obstinately attached to the practice of his predecessors-too envious of the business of others and thinks too lightly of his own most noble calling. But we need not be discouraged. Great improvements are being made. The cultivator of the soil is taking his rank in the scale of being designed by Providence, and we may promise ourselves that it will be the for the practical and useful purpose of forming happiness of the present age to see every obsta- a judgment in regard to the qualifications of cle removed which may retard improvement in candidates, in order to enable themselves betthis most noble and necessary enterprise. Let ter to discharge their own high responsibilities, us make experiments-these seldom prove use- will not be regarded as out of their proper less to the careful, accurate observer. If they place at such examinations; and they are indo not always answer the end proposed, they may at least lead the way to other discoveries. It cannot be doubted that we ar far behind oth- the Town Superintendents may not see fit to ers in this respect-and the main object I concur in the regulations recommended by have in view is to urge my fellow-farmers to the State Superintendent, but will perfer to commence anew this very spring, which is so form their own rules of proceeding. In such favorably opening upon us to remain con- cases we cannot, of course, apprize those intertentedly where we are-inprove our condition ested of the regulations which may be adopted; as best we may-and envy no man place or na- but they will doubtless be made public in the C \* \* \* \* tion under heaven.

Public Communication from the State Superintendent of Com-

mon Schools. As the people of the State, and more espe ially those on whom devolves the duty of employing teachers for the schools in their respective districts, are directly interested to know what regulations have been prescribed by the State Superintendent in regard to the examination of teachers and the granting of certificates, it is deemed not only proper, but important, that the substance of these regulations should be made public. By this means have arrived at a new epoch in the history of prudential committees will be able to judge how far those certificates express the views of the examiners relative to the qualifications of candidates; and how far such certificates are tribute his favors more equally in the different designed to relieve committees from the resections of his "wide domain," than men are sponibility of judging for themselves in regard to qualifications,

The rules then which have been prescribed for County Superintendents, and recommeded to Town Superintendents for their adoption so far as they may see fit to concur in them, em-

brace the following provisions: In all cases the several branches in which the candidate is deemed qualified to teach are to be enumerated in the certificate. A certificate of license is to be given by the Town Superintendents to all who are found competentbe thought advisable to grant a certificate where the candidate is not sequainted with broad; know and appreciate ourselves, and But this is left to the discretion of the Super-

A County certificate will be given to those who are found thoroughly qualified to teach the six branches named, and who have taught It is also true that we have one of the most school reputably, or have had some specific

that district committees are not, under the new school system, released from all responsibility beyond that of hiring the first licensed candidate that may apply for their school .-They have higher duties to perform. They have to judge of the wants of the school for which they are to engage a teacher, and then to examine the certificate of the candidate and decide whether it meets those wants. It is sufficiently obvious that the lowest grade of qualification which has been named is altogetherinsufficient to meet the wants of by far the largest share of the schools in our State .-Hence the mere fact that a candidate has a license is not to be taken as a sufficient evidence that the bearer of it possesses the qualifications you would require. There are but very few even of our summer schools in which Arithmetic, at least, is not required to be taught in addition to the four branches which are specified as embraced in the lowest grade of cer-

But again it will be perceived that there is difference in the degree of qualification repesented by certificates which specify an ability to teach the six branches of study which have been enumerated. A County certificate more thorough acquaintance with the branches named in it, than is required to entitle one to a town certificate, but it is also designed to be evidence that the bearer has either been succonfully engaged in teaching, or has received ome special training which may afford an adequate guarantee for an acquaintance with ound principles in governing and teaching.

But there are yet different grades of qualification represented even by County certificates. Candidates are examined in such other branch es as they may wish, in addition to those which have been specified; and those in which they are judged qualified to instruct are named in their certificate, as already stated. In most of our schools we do not, it is true, think it desirable that the higher branches of study should, at present, be introduced. Certainly we would not recommend to have classes of two or three engaged in the higher pursuits and occupying perhaps an undue share of the teacher's time, while they might be profitably employed in elementary studies. But still in some of the most advanced schools, where instruction in the elementary branches has been systematic and thorough, it may be proper that some of the higher branches of science should be introduced and taught. And such cases must be provieded for.

From the view thus given it is clearly important that committees should, in all cases, examine the certificate to ascertain whether the qualifications which it specifies, are such as they would judge requisite for the school for which a teacher is to be engaged.

furnish so tull information as committees would Teacher will bring with him, Porter's Rhetordesire. There are qualifications and distinc- ical Reader, or some other reading book used tions of qualification which the certificate in the schools. She will also furnish herself does not express. On many points involving with Slate and Pencil. The examination will the character and qualifications of candidates be confined, (unless otherwise desired.) to -their facility for communicating knowledge, and the correctness of their views on teaching managing and governing-we doubt not that committees might, an many instances, form a titles the one receiving it to teach only in the more satisfactory opinion by attending the ex- town in which given. amination themselves, than they could in any other way. We do not by any means deem it desirable or proper that examinations should be regarded as public. It might embarrass candi dates, and prevent them from doing themselves justice. But committees-coming not for the purpose of idle speculation or comment-but vited to attend.

There may be towns in the State in which particular neighborhoods concerned.

To candidates for teaching we would say few words. We would by all means recommend to them to present themselves at the examinations appointed by the County Superintendents in their respective neighborhoods,-A County certificate, if it can be obtained, will be more convenient than a town certificate. Aside from its being presumptive evidence of a higher grade of qualification it will allow the bearer to teach in any town in the County; while the bearer of a town certificate who engages in a second school during the year, and in another town, must also be examined in that town-the law requiring that candidates should receive a license from the Town Superintendents of the town in which they teach, or from the County Superintendent of the County in which they teach.

But even those who do not propose or pect to receive a County certificate we would still earnestly advise to present themselves at these examinations provided the Superintendents of the town in which they design to teach attend and take part. The occasion will doubtless be used by the County Superintendents to furnish to candidates many profitable hints and suggestions in regard to the best mode of teaching managing and governing schools .-None need to labor under any apprehension that examinations will be conducted with unnecessary and wanton severity. On the contrary every possible facility will be afforded to candidates to do themselves justice. It is for the interest of our schools-and it would accord with the earnest desire of all who have that interest at heart-that true merit should be developed and recognized.

And if in the result any should think they had been placed on a lower grade than they deserved, or that injustice in any way had been done them, let them be patient-charita- and especially what was its condition at the bly remembering that examiners must neces- time when Wm. Henry Harrison succeeded sarily be fallible even when they would not re And let the consciousness of having been underrated, (if in any case felt,) only stimulate to a higher ambition to excel, and a-waken in the bosom of every one who may feel and when he (Mr W.) took it up, it was as it the stern resolve to vindicate a reputation as a scholar and teacher, for time to come.

H. EATON, State Supt. Enosburgh, April 6, 1846.

AMERICAN vo. BRITISH MANUFAC TURES. Our readers were apprised recently that the opponents of the Tariff of 1842 had a stock of British goods in one of the committee rooms at Washington for the purpose of showing how cheap the goods can be furnished by British manufacturers if the tariff is repealed or reduced. We are glad to say that the friends of Domestic manufactures are about to meet these specimens of foreign goods with articles of American production, They have issued a card calling upon the "Artisans, Manufacturers and Mechanics of the United States to send specimens of their various productions, with their prices, to be compared with the British manufactures sent rem Manchester, and now being exhibited."

Mark it! During the first year of Mr Polk's Administration the agents of British Lords is not only intended to be the evidence of a are allowed to occupy one of the rooms in our Capitol to enable them to cry up British products and cry down American!

## Essex County.

The subscriber would give notice that he in accordance with the instructions of the State Superintendent, & the provisions of law, for the purpose of examining those who may lesire Certificates of qualification to teach during the coming season, in connexion with the Town Superintendents in the following order. Concord, May 4th, at Corner School House. Lunenburg May 5, Corner school house. Guildhall and Maidstone, Court House Guildhall, May 6. Brunswick and Bloomfield, May 7,at Mr Mar

Lemington, May 8, Mr Abdiah Blodgett's. Canaan, May 9, Canaan Corner school house. Granby and Victory, May 12, school house by Granby Meeting House. East Haven, May 13 at such place as Town

Supt. may designate. Brighton, May 14, place as Supt. may design It is descrable that Town Superintendents that of the Columbia to Great Britain,

would be prompt in providing a place of meeting in those towns in which no place is designated or make such alteration in other towns as they may think advisable. The examination will commence on each day at 10 o'clock,

It is to be hoped, that not only the town Superintendents will be present, but also the executive Committee of the several districts in Town, and take part in the examination.

A prompt attendance of all, who expect to

islature for defence against encroachments from New Brunswick. He saw the difficulty-to call upon a State to part with what she claimed as within her jurisdiction, was a delicate matter-the convention could not be submitted ab ante to Maine for her consent. still he relied on her patriotism, and disposition to settle. Massachusetts was interested, and his worthy colleague, (Mr Davis,) then Governor, brought the subject to the notice of her Legislature, then in session, who took the necessary steps. A letter was addressed by him to the Governor of Maine, now a mem-ber of this body, (Mr Fairfield,) who acted a prompt and patriotic part by issuing a proc-lamation at once to convene the Legislature, by whom the preliminary steps were taken. will commence his circuit through the county, The commissioners met—a line was agreed upon—equivalents and conditions were an-

> losses of Maine by those who took it in their mouths to say that she had been coerced into this measure, he ventured to say that Maine had never complained of that treaty, but on the contrary, that ten intelligent men could not be found in Maine, who would be willing to set it aside and put things as they were be fore. Mr W. dwelt upon the value of Rouse's Point in a military aspect, and took Mr Dix to task for having said that we gave the British a Military road. [Mr Dix explained, and admitted that he had not accurately examined this particular point.] The navigation of the St. Johns, which we also acquired, was said by Mr W. to be far more valuable to us than

Mr W. spoke until nearly three o'clock, and having concluded this portion of his speech, gave way to a motion for adjournment.

ate Chamber was again crowded with a bril-He never appeared, perhaps, to greater ad

thoroughly master.

The special order was called up today, soon

But even cirtificates may not, in all cases, teach the ensuing season is desired. Each after twelve, and Mr Webster proceeded to reading, writing, spelling, geography, grammar and arithmetic. Qualification in the four first is the lowest grade of certificate, and en-

THOMAS HALL, Superintendent of Schools for the Co. of Essex.

Our Rail-Road--Going Ahead.

We have intelligence of the doings of the Board of Directors at their meeting in Boston on Friday the 10th inst. We are glad to hear that everything pertaining to the enterprise is promising.

The Board appointed a sub-committee of their number-consisting of E. Fairbanks, of this town, Asa Low, of Bradford, A. Gilmore and J. S. Weld of Boston-to carry out the arrangements entered into at the meeting.

The sub Committee were directed to engage an Engineer forthwith, and proceed without pletion. delay to locate the road and to contract at their discretion, for its construction, or any portion of it-but not to exceed the amount of subscriptions. The subscriptions, if we are rightly informed, are ample to complete 40 miles, if not more. So soon as the survey shall reach Wells River, the Committee are to proceed to put 20 miles under immediate contract.

The committee engaged an Engineer without delay-a Mr Fox-who, with his assistants, will be on the ground next week.

## Debate upon the N. E. Boundary Treaty.

On Monday and Tuesday Mr Webster occupied a few hours of the Senate in defence of the treaty settling the N. E. Boundary dispute. The Senate was crowded. The following is a sketch of his remarks:

The special order was resumed, and Mr. Webster took the floor. He found himself, altogether unexpectedly, obliged to defend, at this time the treaty of Washington, of August 1842. Nothing had been farther from his intention than to make any allusion to it, but in in the course of the debate on Oregon, the treaty and correspondence had been the subject, for one and another, of disparaging, and sometimes contumelious remarks, and with all his indisposition to revive the past, it could hardly be expected that he should sit from day to day and hear all of this, and yet keep his peace. The public knew that these state-ments, wide from the truth, were made in his hearing, and if he forebore to answer them, they would be adduced as facts in all future elections, because, it would be said, they were made where they might have been answered and no answer was given, therefore he should answer. The Treaty of Washington was made by him as Secretary of State under the direction of the Chief Magistrate. He said nothing in disrespect of that Chief Magistrate when he said that for whatever his own name was attached to, he (Mr Webster,) held himself wholly responsible.

The question concerning the North East Boundary was unsettled, and agitating and annoying the councils of the country, for fifty years. Mr W. then went through a historical detail to show when the difficulty originated, how long it continued, what had been done,

to the Presidency. ficer, for which his Government had assume All the efforts and solicitude of Presidents the responsibility. Mr Forsyth, however, Jackson and Van Buren had not advanced said he had not before been aware that the subject a step, but with Mr Forsyth under beautiful a piece of complicated diplomacy as a Nesselrode, or Talleyrand, or Metternich could have wished to have unravelled. It would have been far easier to manage had it been a fresh question. Projects and counter projects, objections & counter-objections had assed between Mr Fox and Mr Forsyth and finally our Government had proposed arbitra-

Before he (Mr W.) had waded through half this controversy from 1783 down to 1840, he saw, and told Mr Fox, that the true way to settle this controversy was by a convention to make a line. He saw that there were numerous difficulties in the way, but every one would recollect what great inconveniences were attending the dispute. Maine began to make military preparations, and a large sum, \$800,000, was voted by her Legnexed, all which were to be estimated in judging of the advantages of the Treaty.

Now, notwithstanding all the miserable crocodile tears that had been shed over the

SENATE. TUESDAY, April 7. The Sen liant auditory, who were attracted by Mr W.'s

vantage, in point of person,manner and voice, or ever treated a subject of which he was more

complete his historical view of the subject,

He read a despatch to show that the British Government had come to the conclusion that they could not settle this question during the administration of Mr Van Buren, and Lord Palmerston would, he said, wait for a change of the administration, Mr W. protested against the inference that Lord P. expected to find another administration more facile, or that Mr Van Buren's terms were particularly exacting and he showed that it was the consequence only of a complicated dispute as to the terms of a convention for explanation—no negotiation for settling the boundary having been at.

tempted by the two Governments.

Mr W. showed that in the final settlement nothing was, in fact, gained or lost by either party, in a military point of view, except Rouse's Point, which was ceded to us. This post was regarded by our most eminent engineers, as of great value. Its importance was felt during the last war, when our Government commenced military works on it, la 1818 the United States expended a hundred thousand dollars on these works. When the exploration took place, subsequently, the line of 45 was found to run South of Rouse's Point, As soon as we recovered its possession, the U. S. Government pushed the work there to com-

He put it to gentlemen, whether most, if not all the flings that had been thrown out at that treaty, had not arisen from the fact that it was thought undesirable that those engaged in conducting it should derive too much credit from it.

Connected with this subject of the boundary was the Caroline and the McLeod affair, As to the former, he gave a historical state. ment from Mr Van Buren's own messages, showing that lawless citizens of the United States were making war on the lives and property of British subjects in Canada. A party came over and seized this boat, the Carokne Mr Fox avowed the act as one of the colonal government. For this violation of our temtory, the United states Government could have demanded reparation. A correspondence afterward took place in regard to it between Mr Stevenson and Lord Palmerston.

Thus the matter lay, till McLeod was arres ted for killing Durfee in that affair. Mr For again declared that McLeod had acted under authority, as a soldier, and that the British Government was responsible for his act. But it appeared that Mr Forsyth had taken the ground that the British Government had not avowed the act, & it would be for the country to take that avowal into consideration. But the British Gov'nt had declared to Mr Stevenson that the act was avowed, repeatedly, and Lord Palmerston told Mr Stevenson that the British Government would make no apology or reparation for the act was planned and executed by order of the Government of Canada. A note to this effect was addressed to Mr Stev-

enson in May, 1836. It thus appears that Mr Van Buren's administration was early advised that the British Government had avowed the act, but nerer asked any reparation for it. For three years that administration slept over the wounded honor of the country. At last, the McLaod affair freshened it up in November, 1840. Then, the Government of the United States said, we never knew that the act was anthorsed by the British Government. We did not believe their minister Mr Fox, when he svowed it. We never thought it worth while to ask England whether she arowed it or not. The affair brought about a great excitement in England. It was one of those cases which touch the hearts of that people, as a similar case would have done here. At this time, Mr Fox demanded the release of McLeod, and declared that it was contrary to the law of nations to arrest a soldier for an act conmitted under the command of a superior

net was a public one Thus stood the matter when Gen. Harrison assumed the Government. He decided as statesman and jurist ought to do, that theisvasion of our territory by Great Baitain wa an act that required apology and atonemen and that it was contrary to national law to isdict a private soldier for an act done by order of his Government. The note of Mr Fox demanding the release of McLeod, was thought too harsh. Mr F, was informed that McLinis be discharged in a legal way. The Government could not enter a nol. pros. because the case was not in a United States court. Upon m appeal from the highest court of the State, to case might have been brought, by writefers, to the U. S. court. But the Government die not interfere at all. He should ask the Senstor from New York (Mr Dickinson) what he meant by saying that the Government had isterfered in an unjustifiable manner in the

dicial proceedings of the State court of Ner York. There was no interference at all. Mr W. now asked whether this was as the proper course. Was the Government the United States to turn from the lien of fall upon the lamb? When the British Got ernment had avowed the act, when the Briish authorities, both colonial and at home, when the whole British people around the act, and cried to us-"in me, in me outside ferrum"—was it magnanimous in this General ment, after three years sleeping over the insit to seize upon one poor wretch and trying and punish him for murder

Mr W. vindicated the feeling which the art had produced in England, and put in a ver forcible and eloquent manner, the case of citizen of the United States, sent to Organic or elsewhere, with the engle above his basic who might, for a public act, be arrested and tried and punished by the British Gentlement ment.-Was there a single American who would not be ready to declare war? Hearer doubted, Gen. Harrison's Cabinet new doubted—that the proceeding against Mcle od was illegal. He was suprised at the decision of the New York court. He would store the court of the court on his professional reputation, that the opposition of the control ion of the State court of New York was no respectable opinion, either in its object or reasens given for it. But McLeod was for not guilty. Congress evidently held the opion that the proceeding of the New Court was unconstitutional, and made all accordingly to meet such cases. Mr Wels took up the allegation of Mr C. J. Ingers which Mr Dickinson had made a part of printed pamphlet speech, read it, and it, and it. nounced it as absolutely false in every partiular, from beginning to end—that he (Mr.) wrote a letter to the Governor of New ! and told him to release McLeod, or the of New York would be laid in ashes—that Government employed counsel for McLes &c. &c.—all of which was an utter falselie

He read the letter which he wrote Governor of New York, at the order of 6 Harrison, to thank him for the intimation he would direct a nolle prosequi in McLes cage, inasmuch as the act of McLeod had be avowed as a public act. He reviewed so other portions of the allegations in Mr lare